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IN

JUBALAND.

1900—1901.

THE OGADEN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

COMPILED IN THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, WAR OFFICE,
BY LIEUT.-COLONEL A. W. MONEY, R.F.A.

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* The spelling of the names shown on this map has not been corrected.

SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE TO SHOW PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

Scale, 1/5,977,358 or 1·06 Inches to 100 Miles

MILES 50 0 50 100 150 MILES

Railway .....
Boundaries of Provinces .....
" " Districts .....

I.D.W.O. Nº 1648

Litho^d at the Intell: Division, War Office, Oct. 1902

This map is printed to illustrate the Provinces of East Africa Protectorate only, and is not to be understood as containing the latest topographical information

OPERATIONS IN JUBALAND.

The Ogaden Punitive Expedition, 1901.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The Province of Jubaland.

JUBALAND is the north-eastern province of the British East African Protectorate. It is bounded on the east and south-east by the Juba River and Indian Ocean, and on the west and south-west by the province of Tanaland. The northern boundary is still undefined.

The Juba River, which flows into the Indian Ocean in latitude 0·14′ south of the equator, forms the boundary for a considerable distance between the British and Italian spheres of influence.

The province is subdivided into two districts—

(1) The Lower Juba, or Kismayu, district; and
(2) The Upper Juba, or Ogaden and Gosha, district.

The Lower Juba (Kismayu) district.

The former extends along the coast from Port Tula to the Juba River, the equator being regarded as its northern boundary. The principal town, and residence of the Sub-Commissioner of the province, is Kismayu, with a mixed Arab, Swahili, Somali, and Galla population numbering 1,300. It constitutes the most northerly port on the African shores of the Indian Ocean, accessible at every season of the year. The inhabitants of this district are mainly Herti Somalis.

The Upper Juba (Ogaden and Gosha) district.

The Upper Juba district is bounded on the east by the Juba River, on the south by the equator, and on the west by the province of Tanaland, the northern boundary being still undefined.

Of this area the region known as Gosha has hitherto been brought into more direct contact with European influence than any other portion of the district. Gosha consists of a strip of forest country, about 100 miles long and 10 miles broad, situated between the River Juba and a chain of lakes lying parallel to the west of it, which are fed by the branches of the Juba, and into which the river itself, when high, overflows.

This riverine tract is inhabited almost entirely by runaway slaves. They form an essentially agricultural community, and are closely connected with similar settlements on the left (Italian) bank of the Juba River.

To the west of the Gosha country the province is inhabited by Somali, Galla, and Waboni tribes.

Nature of the country.

The interior of the province may be described in general terms as a vast plain covered with thorn scrub, the general flatness unbroken except by low undulating ridges seldom exceeding 50 feet in height. In places the country is open grass land with scattered trees, but these are mostly only of the nature of oases amidst the general scrub jungle which covers the whole country. This scrub varies in thickness, being in some places so dense as to be almost impenetrable, while in others the bush offers little impediment to progress. View, however, is rarely obtainable to any distance. There is no great variety in the foliage of the trees, which mainly consist of the umbrella-shaped mimosa, the yak or baobab, and small stunted evergreens. Up to the present time no hills of any size have been discovered, and no permanent rivers, except the Juba, are believed to exist. The so-called lakes and water-courses, which, owing to the general flatness, serve to hold water during the rainy season, are merely shallow depressions, for the most part only recognisable in the dry season by a denser growth of vegetation.

Water supply.

The water supply is singularly deficient, and, with the exception of the Juba River—which is, however, only available in certain places as a watering-place for cattle, on account of the tse-tse fly—there are but few permanent watering-places to be found during the dry season.

At that time of year a limited supply is obtainable at Afmadu, Lake Deshek Wama, Leerib, Beled-sa-yuba, Ghulima, and a few other places, though, except at the first named, the supply is precarious and liable to fail in an exceptionally dry season.

At Afmadu there are about a hundred wells, from which excellent water is obtainable, at from 50 to 80 feet below the surface, while at Kurkumi's on Lake Deshek Wama there are similar wells, but shallower and less numerous. During the rainy season, pools of water are to be found in most parts of the country, and abundant grass, enabling the Somalis to drive their herds in almost any direction.

The Juba River.

The Juba River is believed to have its source in the highlands of Abyssinia, but little is known of its course north of the latitude of Lugh (3° 50′ N). In the year 1891 Captain Dundas, R.N., navigated the river, in a steamer drawing $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, as far as the rapids 28 miles north of Bardera (2° 15′ N.), where further progress was impossible.

From Bardera to the sea, a distance of 400 miles, the river flows almost due south, with a broad and fairly deep stream, from two to four knots an hour. The level of the river varies considerably with the seasons of the year; it is at its lowest in December and January, rises in February, and is partially in flood during March and April; during the succeeding month it falls, rising again in July, from which time on to October it is again in flood.

Gobwen, about 3 miles from the entrance of the river, is a trade centre for this part of the coast, although, owing to the dangerous bar at the mouth of the river, most of the produce is taken to Kismayu for shipment. The tide runs up as far as Yonti, 12 miles from the mouth, at which point the river is 250 yards in breadth, with a depth of 2½ to 3 fathoms. The lower course of the Juba lies through vast plains of grass interspersed with mimosa bush, but above the equator the banks are covered with a belt of dense forest, which extends a mile or two from the river, beyond which again are thorn woods and open grass plains. A great portion of this wooded region up to latitude 1° N. is occupied by the district of Gosha, where villages, banana groves, and cultivated gardens are found in the clearings of the forest. North of latitude 1° 30′ the forest gives plece to thorn woods along the banks, and farther back stretch sandy plains, covered with scrub and thorn bush. Bardera (2° 15′ N.) has a population of 1,200 Somalis, and above it the country becomes more rugged and hilly. For the first 200 miles from the sea the river is not available as a watering-place for cattle, except below Yonti, at Mfudo and a few other clearings, on account of the tse-tse fly, which also infes's the whole region of Gosha.

Climatic conditions. Tempera-ture.

Situated, as the province of Jubaland is, on the equator there is little variation of temperature; the days are hot, and, during the rainy seasons, near the coast, very damp, while the nights are usually cool.

January, February, and March are the hottest months of the year, but compare favourably with the hot weather months in India, as regards temperature, which seldom exceeds 100° in the shade by day. July, August, and September are the coolest months, the thermometer at night often falling to 73°.

In the coast region the monsoons divide the year into two unequal parts, the north-east monsoon blowing lightly from November to March, during a dry and hot season, and the south-west monsoon blowing with some violence from April to October.

The rainfall.

In the early months of the south-west monsoon occur the great rains, which are succeeded during July by showers; at this season of the year the whole country is covered with green vegetation, and there is no lack of water.

In October and November the lesser rains occur, followed by a period of drought from November to March, during which the

green vegetation perishes and the country becomes brown and parched.

Health. For a tropical country Jubaland is not unhealthy, particularly away from the coastline. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and malarial fever are the most common diseases; typhoid and hæmaturic fevers and liver diseases also occur and present grave features.

During the expedition of 1901, considerable trouble was experienced from "jiggers" (*Pulex penetrans*): these pests got into the men's feet, and, unless considerable care was exercised, caused horrible sores.

Horse sickness. A form of disease analogous to South African "horse sickness" is prevalent in certain parts directly the rains commence, but it was found during the expedition of 1901 that horses and mules, if kept at Kismayu on the coast and fed on imported hay, were kept free from this infection.

Tse-tse fly. Along the banks of the Juba and throughout the region of Gosha the tse-tse fly prevails, it attacks horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, and camels, and usually proves fatal. It principally infests shady forest lands and is extremely local in its haunts, an open space of a few hundred yards often conferring complete immunity from its attacks.

The inhabitants. Somali tribes. The province of Jubaland contains two tribes of the Somali race, the Ogaden and the Herti, the former being much the larger and more powerful of the two.

Hertis. The Hertis, who were originally of the same stock as the Ogadens, are said to have come by sea from the neighbourhood of Cape Guardafui. They inhabit the coast district near Kismayu, and number about 2,000, their chief village being Hafa, close to Kismayu. Though formerly a source of considerable trouble to the British East African Company, they have long since become amenable to British influence. They own a considerable number of camels and some cattle.

Ogadens. The Ogadens are a much stronger tribe, nomadic in their habits and less in touch with civilisation. They cover a wide area of country, wandering from place to place in accordance with the requirements of their cattle, and may be looked for anywhere between the Boran country and the coast, the actual *locale* depending on the seasons and the conditions of grazing and water supply.

In the dry season they are chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of Afmadu, Lake Deshek Wama, and such few localities on the Juba River as are not infested with the tse-tse fly.

These people subsist mainly on cattle, which constitute their chief source of wealth; they are not grain or rice eaters, except when they cannot get meat, and go in little for cultivation.

As fighting men the Ogadens are by no means contemptible foes: of fine physique, they are very wiry and able to cover long distances without water; while avoiding contact in the open, they are exceedingly cunning in bush warfare, their weapons consisting for the most part of a stabbing spear, shield, and knife; very few firearms are in possession of the tribe.

Like the Hertis they are not indigenous to this portion of East Africa, but are said to have immigrated from the north. Like them, also, they are Mahomedans, but of a more fanatical type, conforming strictly to the outward ceremonial of their creed.

In this portion of East Africa the Ogadens are divided into two main sections, the Bakalla and Telainuga, which again are subdivided as under:—

BAKALLA

Aliyahan.	Mahomed Subia or Rer Abdullah.	Habr Suleiman.

TELAINUGA

Abdullah.	Rer Mahomed.	Abud Wak.

Of these sections, the Habr Suleiman live in Italian Somaliland, the Abdullah in the S.W. portion of Jubaland and Port Durnford district of Tanaland.

The remaining sections, numbering some 5,000 spears, own a nominal allegiance to Sultan Ahmed-bin-Murgan, whose headquarters are at Afmadu, but his authority is very limited outside his own section (the Mahomed Subia).

The Abdullah section own allegiance to Hasan-bin-Bargir, who has his headquarters at Biskaya in Tanaland, and is not on good terms with the Bakalla sections of the tribe, refusing to join them in the disturbances of 1900–1901.

A fruitful source of such risings is an old tradition of the Ogadens, which requires each rising generation of young men to signalise their manhood by some collective act of bravery.

With their neighbours, the inhabitants of the Rendile and Boran country, as also with the people of Gosha, the Ogadens are generally speaking on hostile terms.

The Wa Gosha.

The region of Gosha along the banks of the Juba River is inhabited entirely by runaway slaves, who have escaped thither from the Somalis and the Benadir ports. Among these slaves, who live on both banks of the river, and, therefore, both in British and Italian territory, are to be found representatives of

almost all the tribes of Eastern Central Africa, and include Yaos, Nyassa people, Wateita, Wanyika, Wakamba, Wasanbara, and Wasegua, besides a certain sprinkling of Gallas. About 12,000 reside on our bank, where they live by cultivating sufficient land for their own maintenance.

By religion they are nominally Mahomedans, but have little knowledge of Islam beyond a few external forms picked up from their former Somali or Arab masters.

There is no central government, each village or group of villages being ruled by its own headman, but two of the most powerful of these, Nasib Pondo and Songoro Mafula, both of Yao origin, are generally recognised as the leading men in Gosha and are in direct relations with our authorities.

The Wa Gosha, though some time ago they resisted and repelled the Ogaden Somalis, have accepted without demur the authority of the British administration: the Sub-Commissioner of the province, who is Collector of Gosha, holds regular courts for the trial of offences there, and has established a station at Mabungu Kisungu (Mfudo) on the Juba, near the northern limit of the district.

Miscellaneous tribes.

Scattered about over the Jubaland Province among the Ogaden Somalis are some 2,000 of the Galla and Waboni tribes. These are either slaves of the Somalis, or Gallas who, having submitted to the Somali invasion of their country, continue to live in subjection to them.

Living along the coast and on the islands adjoining are a race of Bajoons, who are said to be the original inhabitants of the Gara country (*i.e.*, the region between the Upper Juba and the Boran), whence they were driven out by the Gallas.

The Boran Gallas, who inhabit the interior of the country as yet little affected by British influence, form a powerful tribe under the rule of their king Afalata. They have of late years shown themselves friendly disposed towards English travellers visiting their country, and expressed themselves anxious to be taken under British protection and relieved from Abyssinian oppression.

History of the Jubaland Province.

So far as direct British interests are concerned, the history of Jubaland commences from the year 1887, when the Imperial British East African Company arranged for the lease of certain coast territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar.

1887.

1888. This agreement was ratified and extended by subsequent
1890. treaties with the Sultan in 1888 and 1890; in this latter year also a treaty was made with Germany delimiting the British sphere of influence in East Africa.

This sphere was defined as being bounded by the Congo Free State and western watershed of the Nile on the west, by the Italian sphere on the north, and by the German sphere on the south.

The Juba River has been hitherto regarded as the boundary between the British and Italian spheres of influence in this portion of Africa.

In July 1895 the territories of the Imperial British East African Company were transferred to Her late Majesty's Government, and divided for administrative purposes into two distinct protectorates, viz., the Uganda Protectorate and the East African Protectorate, both of which are administered from the Foreign Office. 1895.

During the early years of the Company's rule both the Ogaden and Herti Somalis were a source of constant trouble to the Company, though both these tribes were in receipt of subsidies, but the latter, as British control became more effective along the coast region, gradually became amenable to the Company's rule.

The Ogadens, on the other hand, continued to give trouble, and their participation in a slave raid against the Gallas in 1896, followed by a succession of outrages on the caravan road and police posts in 1897, led the administrator, Sir A. Hardinge, to recommend the dispatch of an expedition against them.

Expedition of 1898.

Owing to the outbreak among the Sudanese troops in Uganda, it was found necessary to postpone any movement until April 1898, when 460 men of the 4th Bombay Rifles* and 27th Baluchis* were sent from Mombasa to Kismayu, to reinforce the three companies East African Rifles, numbering 250 men, who comprised the total force available in the district.

Operations commenced on the 6th April with the despatch of a column to Lake Deshek Wama, which returned at the end of the month, without having come in contact with the Ogadens, the latter having apparently retired with their cattle north of the lake.

The arrival early in May of Sir A. Hardinge led to a decision to establish a strong post on the shores of Lake Deshek Wama, as a base for an advance on Afmadu, 60 or 70 miles distant, so soon as the rainy season should commence.

On the 30th May an attack by the Somalis on Yonti was repulsed with loss, but a month later a detachment of the 4th Bombay Rifles was surprised while on the march near Lake Deshek Wama, and the native officer in command and 26 men were killed.

In July four Indian companies of the Uganda Rifles† were ordered to Jubaland, from Mombasa, to garrison Kismayu, and thus set free the local troops to strengthen the posts on Lake Deshek Wama, on the waters of which the Somalis were mainly dependent for their water supply after the close of the rains.

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* These two regiments were brought over from India on account of the mutiny in Uganda the previous year.

† These troops had been recently raised in India for service in Uganda.

In the beginning of August a column of about 300 troops, mostly Indian, under Captain Fry, 4th Bombay Rifles, crossed the lake, and, surprising an Ogaden encampment, captured a large number of cattle, without any casualties on the British side. A few days later another expedition, numbering 400 men, under Major Quentin, carried out another successful operation in the neighbourhood of Soyah, again capturing many cattle. At this period the Ogadens began to treat for peace, and were given a stipulated time within which to pay a fine and restore all captured arms, but, as they failed to comply with these conditions, a force of 400 men, under Major Evatt, marched to Kurkumi's, and a message was sent to the chiefs, which resulted in the Sultan coming in to make his submission.

Meanwhile, Major Evatt's force proceeded to Soyah and camped on the shores of Lake Deshek Wama, where, as soon as peace was declared by Mr. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner, the tribesmen assembled in considerable numbers with large herds of cattle.

After exploring the country in the vicinity, the column returned to Helishid, the headquarters of the expeditionary force, which was reached on 31st August 1898.

It was subsequently decided to form a garrison at Yonti, with an advanced post at Kurkumi's, on the south side of the lake, and to re-occupy Mfudo (Mabungu Kizungu) at the extreme north of Gosha, while a detachment of police was stationed at Songoro Mafula, south of Gosha.

Events leading up to the expedition of 1901.

For some time after the expedition of 1898 the Ogadens remained quiet; there were, however, disputes from time to time with the Abdullah Ogadens of Biskaya over grazing rights, and acts of violence against the Wa Gosha and other tribes occurred on several occasions. In consequence of the murder of some Wa Gosha by Ogadens in the summer of 1900, Mr. Jenner, Sub-Commissioner of Jubaland, summoned the chiefs of the tribe to Kismayu, and ordered one of them, by name Hasan Yera, to procure the arrest of the offenders, lending him some police to assist him in the search. Hasan Yera, however, appears to have made no real effort to bring the criminals to justice, and when the Ogaden chiefs again visited Kismayu in the autumn Mr. Jenner fined the tribe 1,000 rupees.* The Sultan and other chiefs made no objection at the time, and were earnest in their professions of loyalty to the Government.

They also met some Boran chiefs who happened to be in Kismayu at the time, on friendly terms, and promised that their caravans would not be molested in future.

The whole attitude of the tribe was outwardly most satisfactory, but the plot was even then being concocted which led to Mr. Jenner's murder.

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* This fine was never paid.

Several discontented chiefs, including Omar Murgan, the Sultan's brother, and Hasan Yera of the Mahomed Subia tribe, Hasan Oorfa, of the Ali Yahan, and Hasan Odel, of the Abud Wak section, arranged to attack the Sub-Commissioner on the journey to the Lorian swamp, which he was known to be contemplating, and also to cut up the Boran caravan on its journey homewards.

Both these plans were carried out: the Abud Waks fell upon the Boran traders near Magar, about 25 miles north of Afmadu, while a party of some 300 men of the Ali Yahan and Mahomed Subia, under Omar Murgan, at daybreak on November 16th surprised Mr. Jenner, who was entirely unsuspicious and had with him only a small escort of about 40 police, while encamped between Tubtu and the Lorian swamp.

Mr. Jenner and the whole party, with the exception of eight natives, were killed. Hasan Yera was apparently not present in person, though he was undoubtedly the moving spirit of the conspiracy.

The Sultan Ahmed Murgan, as far as could be gathered, was not implicated, but, it was scarcely possible that he could have been ignorant of Mr. Jenner's danger, and might have put him on his guard.

On this account he was held accountable for the misdeeds of his tribe, though his authority did not carry much weight outside his own section.

At Kismayu no news was received of any hostile movement of the Ogadens until 15th November, when a message was sent in from Yonti by a friendly chief; the same day the Ogadens looted about 30 head of cattle from near Kismayu.

Mr. Blake, the acting Sub-Commissioner at Kismayu, sent immediately to the officer commanding the East African Rifles at Yonti requesting him to send a party to Mr. Jenner's assistance; a company of 100 men, under Captain Rattigan, accordingly started on 16th November, but were unable to get more than 10 miles from Yonti, owing to the condition of the track, which, in consequence of very heavy rains, was in many places waist-deep, and quite impassable for transport.

On hearing that there was trouble with the Ogadens the Hertis, through their regent, Ali Nahar (the Sultan being a boy of 11), expressed their intention of supporting the Government.

CHAPTER II.

Narrative of Events.—20th November 1900 to 22nd January 1901.

Defensive measures.

When the first news of the Ogaden rising was received at Kismayu, runners were sent down to Lamu, the capital of Tanaland, with telegrams for transmission thence by cable to Mombasa.

On the 20th November Colonel Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., at that time Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul General, telegraphed to the Foreign Office from Mombasa information of the threatened outbreak on the part of the Ogaden Somalis, and reported that he had arranged with the naval authorities on the spot for H.M.S. "Magicienne" to proceed to Kismayu.

On the 23rd November Colonel Ternan further reported the attack on Mr. Jenner, and other aggressions on the part of the Ogadens; he also announced that he intended to proceed himself to Kismayu, taking with him a reinforcement of one company East African Rifles, under Lieut.-Colonel Hatch, as the available force of some 300 men, which formed the garrison of Jubaland, was insufficient to cope with the situation.

A later telegram from Colonel Ternan at Kismayu, on the same day, contained the news that Mr. Jenner had been killed and his escort of 40 men cut up.

As the Ogadens implicated in the rising were estimated at 4,000 men, with 120 rifles and 15,000 rounds of ammunition, Colonel Ternan decided to order up another company of East African Rifles from Mombasa, thus raising the total available force in Jubaland to about 500 men.

Punitive measures suggested.

On 27th November Her Majesty's Government asked Colonel Ternan whether he considered the available troops at his disposal in British East Africa sufficient to inflict adequate punishment on the Ogaden tribes implicated, having in view the necessity of carrying through the operations swiftly and completely once they were undertaken. It was suggested further to the Commissioner that the Admiralty might be asked to detail for temporary duty at Mombasa* an additional man-of-war, to enable him to release more troops from the local garrison, and that a small contingent of Indian troops might be sent from Aden to assist him.

On 29th November the Government received a telegram from Colonel Ternan reviewing the situation.

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* A company of Askaris was lent by the Sultan of Zanzibar to relieve the East African Rifles, whom Colonel Ternan moved to Kismayu, in garrison at Mombasa.

He reported that apparently all the Ogaden tribe, except one section, was in revolt, and that their numbers were approximately 6,000 fighting men; unless prompt measures were taken, the situation might become serious, his existing forces were sufficient for holding government posts, and furnishing garrisons for Gobwen and Yonti, but not for offensive operations; moreover, there was danger that a policy of inaction might embolden the rebels, and have a disastrous effect on the British position throughout the Protectorate.

Under these circumstances he submitted the following plan for approval:—

General scheme of operations.

Kismayu to be held by one company East African Rifles, native police, and levies, and strengthened by a naval detachment, Gobwen and Yonti to be held by one company each; a force of 600 troops to proceed to Kumbi, at the northern extremity of Lake Deshek Wama; after establishing an advanced depôt there, held by one company, the remaining 500 to proceed to attack Afmadu, the main stronghold of the Ogadens, 25 miles distant.

Strength of proposed contingent of Indian troops.

In order to carry out these proposals, Colonel Ternan asked for the services of an Indian contingent, consisting of two mountain guns, 50 of the Aden Camel Corps, and half battalion of infantry, with field hospital, transport, and three months' supplies.

Meanwhile the defences of the town of Kismayu had been strengthened, and huts cleared away from the vicinity of the stone buildings in the centre of the town.

Naval garrison for Kismayu.

On 27th November a party of bluejackets and marines were landed from H.M.S. "Magicienne," and from that time up to the return of the column from the interior the town of Kismayu was always partly garrisoned by that ship. This party was further augmented on 6th December by the landing of all remaining available men from the ship, with one 9-pr. field gun and two 45-in. Nordenfeldt guns, raising the total strength of the Naval Contingent to four officers and 86 petty officers and men.

Considerable anxiety was felt at this time as to the safety of Mr. Reddie, Collector of Port Durnford in Tanaland, who had proceeded on a journey inland towards the Lorian Swamp. No news had been received from him, except that, through lack of water, he had been obliged to send back most of his camels and escort, and grave fears were entertained that if the Ogadens heard of his whereabouts, they would attack him; a letter was accordingly sent to warn him.*

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* Mr. Reddie arrived in Lamu at the beginning of March, having neither seen nor heard anything of the Ogadens. He suffered considerably, however, from lack of food and water.

At this time too Abdurrahman Mursaal, an Ogaden chief, who, though one of their principal leaders in the rising of 1898, had since become a salaried native agent, was on his way with a small detachment of police to Bardera. A message sent to stop him reached him at Mfudo, and he returned to Kismayu on 8th December; his "boma" at Mfudo had been menaced by the Ogadens, but they had not ventured to attack him.

The recalcitrant tribes were reported at this period to be concentrated in the neighbourhood of Afmadu, and in the Jiro district, some 35 miles north-west of it. They were said to be undecided in their plans, but Abdurrahman Mursaal believed that in case of an advance of the troops they would break into three bodies, which would fall back on the Lorian and Rendile country, the Boran, and Bardera respectively.

Indian troops under orders.

On 8th December Colonel Ternan was informed that arrangements had been completed with the Government of India for the despatch of the reinforcements he had asked for, together with four Maxims, transport, and supplies; this force might be expected to arrive in about three weeks' time at Kismayu.

Colonel Ternan to command.

On 12th December Colonel Ternan was appointed to command the proposed operations.

Preparations for the advance.

The month of December was spent in making preparations for the arrival of the Indian contingent and subsequent advance; the pier at Kismayu, formerly unapproachable at low tide, was lengthened 100 feet, and a trolley line laid down connecting the pier with the town, a distance of 1,200 yards, a storehouse was also erected in the vicinity; two flat-bottomed barges were towed up from Mombasa and several native craft hired to assist in the disembarkation of the troops; hospitals were established at Kismayu and Yonti, supplies were pushed up to Gobwen and Yonti, and a corps of 100 native scouts was recruited from among the Herti Somalis.

The question of the water supply was investigated, and extra wells dug to provide for the requirements of the large number of transport animals expected; water at Kismayu, though plentiful and obtained close to the surface, is brackish, and at ordinary times drinking water for Europeans has to be brought there from the Juba, 10 miles distant.

In order to lay in a good supply against the arrival of the troops, H.M.S. "Magicienne" provided water from her condensers which was stored in iron tanks.

On December 13th Colonel Ternan reported that "a raiding "party of 500 Ogadens was in the vicinity of Kismayu; the "Herti tribe of Somalis, who had furnished Mr. Jenner's escort, "were eager for revenge and affording every assistance in the

" collection of information, transport, and supplies. The roads " north of Yonti were at this time impassable for camel transport " owing to heavy rains. The Abdulla section of the Ogaden, who " were at first reported to be moving north to join the rebels, were " reported as collecting at Biskaya and remaining loyal."

Colonel Ternan further reported that he had arranged for Captain Fisher, R.N., to act as Base Commandant during the operations, and asked that arrangements might be made with the Admiralty for the retention of H.M.S. " Magicienne " for the next two or three months at Kismayu.

On 27th December it was reported that arrangements were well forward at Kismayu, field and base hospitals organised, and everything ready for disembarkation of the Indian Contingent, and it was hoped the advance would commence within a few days of their arrival.

Meanwhile, the Ogadens had not been idle, small parties were continually hovering about, and though they had refrained from attacking the convoys on the road to Yonti, had succeeded in raiding a village within three miles of Gobwen, and had surprised and cut up a party of Herti scouts in the vicinity of Yonti.

Arrival of Indian troops.

On 12th January the transport "Fultala" arrived from Bombay, with the following on board :—

Corps.	British Officers.	Hospital Assistants.	Native Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men.	Followers	Horses.
16th Bombay Infantry	8	1	443	18	7
Transport Department	1	—	2	4	1
No. 46 (Native) Field Hospital.	1	3	4	15	—

and on 15th January the transport " Umballa " from Aden, with the following on board :—

Corps.	British Officers.	Native Officers and Hospital Assistants.	Other Ranks.	Followers.	Horses.	Camels.
Camel Corps, Aden Troops -	1	2	50	21	—	54
Commissariat Department -	1	—	7	138	—	284
5th Bombay Infantry -	—	—	1	—	—	—
No. 46 (Native) Field Hospital.	1	1	1	2	1	—

The Indian Contingent was completed by the arrival on the 21st January of the transport "Ellora," with the following on board:—

Corps.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Hospital Assistant.	Other Ranks.	Followers.	Horses.	Mules.
1 Section (2 guns) No. 9 Native Mountain Battery.	2	1	1	89	27	5	76
Special Service - -	4	—	—	—	8	—	—

The field state of the force on the 22nd January is shown in Appendix A.

On 18th January disquieting rumours had been received from the Gosha district along the banks of the Juba. It was reported that the Government "boma" had been attacked at Bua by 400 to 500 men; that the people of northern Gosha had formed an alliance with the Ogadens, and were supplying them with sugar, coffee, and other stores, obtained from the Italian side of the river.

On 22nd January headquarters, including Colonel Ternan, Lieut.-Colonel Maitland (P.M.O.), Captain Rattigan, C.S.O., Mr. Humphrey (Commissariat), and Mr. Monson (Intelligence) left Kismayu for Yonti, the bulk of the force moving to that place on 24th January. One company of the 16th Bombay Infantry was left in garrison at Kismayu, where Captain Fisher, R.N., assumed the duties of Base Commandant, half a company of the Bombay Infantry was left to garrison Gobwen, and another company of the same battalion was told off to occupy Yonti.

CHAPTER III.

Narrative of Events, 25th January to 13th March.

25th Jan. Envoys from the Ogadens.

On 25th January two Ogaden envoys arrived at Yonti, who said they were authorised to treat for peace at any price, including the surrender of Mr. Jenner's murderers, the chiefs of the party who had attacked him, and any number of cattle that Government might demand; they brought with them a letter from the Sultan Ahmed Murgan to this effect. Colonel Ternan interviewed these envoys on the 26th, and the following day one of them was sent back with a letter to the Sultan, informing him that terms of peace would not be discussed until the force reached Afmadu; if he (the Sultan) met the force there with all his chiefs, and surrendered the five leaders in the attack on Mr. Jenner, terms might be arranged, and his own personal safety guaranteed.

Composition of the force.

The force concentrated at Yonti on the 25th instant, for an advance on Afmadu, was composed as under:—

	Strength.
Camel Corps (Aden Troop) - - -	50
No. 9 (Native) Mountain Battery (two guns) -	81
16th Bombay Infantry (1½ companies) - -	185
East African Rifles (5 companies) - -	484
Herti Scouts - - - -	100
Armed Porters - - - -	140

a total of 1,040 combatants, in addition to departmental details and followers, with two mountain and two machine guns and Hale's war-rocket apparatus.

Transport.

For the transport of this force were collected:—

Porters - - - -	548
Mules - - - -	50
Camels - - - -	456
Donkeys - - -	120
Oxen - - - - -	12
Carts - - - -	12

26th Jan.

On 26th January an advance party, under Major Souter, East African Rifles, consisting of 10 of the Camel Corps and two companies East African Rifles, with porters and camel transport, started for Sandahoka and Kurkumi's, with orders to clear the track of bush north of Sandahoka and open up the water holes at Kurkumi's.

28th Jan. Advance of the main body. Order of march.

On 28th January the force left for Ghalangal—10 miles through fairly open country,—the following being the order of march :—

1 company, East African Rifles.
1 Maxim.
2 guns and rocket apparatus.
Reserve ammunition camels.
½ company, 16th Bombay Infantry.
Water camels and donkeys.
½ baggage camels.
½ baggage porters.
1 company 16th Bombay Infantry.
Field Hospital.
½ baggage camels.
½ baggage porters.
Carts.
Cattle.
1 Maxim.
1 company East African Rifles.

The front and flanks of the column were covered by the Camel Corps and Herti scouts, while the armed porters were distributed along the baggage train. An advance company of East African Rifles, under Captain Stayner, had been sent on early in the to build a cattle " boma " at Ghalangal.

29th Jan. News arrived the following day from Major Souter that he was finding difficulty in obtaining water at Kurkumi's. The advance was continued at 5 a.m.—through thick bush to Sandahoka—on the edge of Lake Deshek Wama; this lake-bed, otherwise known as Lake Hardinge, was found to be covered with dense bush 9 or 10 feet high.

A road had been cut through this by Major Souter's party, but the approach down to the Deshek was steep and slippery, and caused considerable trouble to the transport carts and camels. The force encamped at Roruga (5 miles) on a high neck of land rising out of the Deshek, the Camel Corps, under Captain Gordon, being sent on to make a reconnaissance in search of water.

30th Jan. Favourable news as regards the water supply at Kurkumi's was received from Major Souter; reports were also brought in that the Ogadens were much divided in their policy, the Sultan and older men being strongly in favour of peace; it would be difficult, however, for the Sultan to surrender two of the ringleaders in the outrage, Aden Hagel and Hasan Oorfa, since they did not belong to his section of the tribe; the other ringleaders could probably be handed over.

At 2 p.m. the Camel Corps having returned, the column marched 8 miles to Gulia (Wama), passing Kurkumi's *en route*.

31st Jan. An advance was made next day to Didahari (10 miles), mostly through open country, except where the Deshek had to be crossed.

1st Feb. At Didahari, where the force halted during 1st February, was found a good camping ground in open country, with water and grazing plentiful. Since leaving Yonti the men had suffered considerably from the heat, and several officers were down with sun-fever.

2nd Feb. On 2nd February the advance was continued to Kumbi (9 miles), the track crossing the northern arm of the Deshek Wama through which a road had to be cut.

3rd Feb. 4th Feb. The force halted at Kumbi till the evening of the 4th, for the purpose of preparing a temporary advance depôt, which was occupied by 1 company 16th Bombay Infantry and ½ company East African Rifles, with all superfluous baggage and followers, pending the occupation of Afmadu.

5th Feb. Occupation of Afmadu. Leaving Kumbi at 7.30 p.m. on the 4th, the remainder of the column, with water camels and 10 days supplies, reached Afmadu (a distance of 25½ miles) unopposed at 8 p.m. the next day. This place was found to be in an open patch of grass country, surrounded by fair sized trees and clumps of bush. Close by were the wells, 114 in number, at that season rather overgrown and choked up, though much used by the Ogadens in the dry season.

6th Feb. The following day Sheikh Mursaal, father of Abdurrahman (the native agent above referred to) arrived in camp; he reported that he had been ill-treated by the Ogadens for his friendship with the Government, and had with difficulty escaped with his life.

7th Feb. On the 7th the Sultan Ahmed Murgan, with his uncle, three other chiefs, and some followers, came in to surrender, and were sent on under escort to Kismayu.

8th Feb. The company of 16th Bombay Rifles at Kumbi were sent as escort to all available transport to the coast, to bring up supplies, while the remaining details at Kumbi moved up, rejoining head-quarters at Afmadu on the 10th.

10th Feb. An ultimatum was sent out to Abdi Liban and the Ogaden chiefs, telling them that no idea of peace could be entertained unless they gave up the five ringleaders in the attack on Mr. Jenner, 30,000 cattle and an annual tribute of 200.

12th Feb. A strong defensive post having been formed at Afmadu, a flying column, consisting of headquarters, the Camel Corps, one mountain gun, one company 16th Bombay Infantry, three companies East African Rifles, with Maxim gun, 90 camels carrying 10 days' supplies, and 60 water camels, left in a north-westerly direction, in search of certain of the ringleaders of the outbreak, who were reported to be with their cattle in the Jiro district.

Major Souter, East African Rifles, was left in command at Afmadu, with the remainder of the force.

Starting at 3.30 p.m. the flying column reached Wadan Magan (W.M.) Yusuf (6½ miles) at 5.30, the road lying through thick belts of bush, with open clearings and occasional pools of water.

13th Feb. Wanti, a distance of 22½ miles, was reached the following afternoon, Magar, the spot where the Boran caravan had been cut up by the Abud Waks in November, being passed *en route*.

The Camel Corps, which had been operating along a parallel road, had observed signs of men and cattle in front, and returned with about 100 head of cattle and a prisoner. They also brought with them the messenger who had been sent to Abdi Liban and the Ogaden chiefs; their reply to the ultimatum was evasive and unsatisfactory.

14th Feb. Gulia (Jiro), a distance of 6 miles, was reached on the 14th, and
15th Feb. Ghulima (12 miles) on the 15th; throughout the march signs of the rapid flight of a large number of men and cattle had been numerous, and it was known that the enemy could not be far off.

At Ghulima was found a water pool, of considerable size and surrounded by trees, near which the camp was formed.

Soon after midnight the alarm was sounded, some of the enemy having been observed near the camp. They disappeared, however, and did not show themselves again.

16th Feb. On 16th February the column marched at 6 a.m. for Samase ("thick bush"), the Camel Corps, under Major Legh, 16th Bombay Infantry, having been sent on in advance.

The track lay through dense bush, the guides declaring that the limit of the Ogaden country had been reached, and that the column was now traversing debateable ground on the borders of the Boran country, nine waterless marches distant.*

Engagement at Samase. Samase, a distance of 9½ miles, was reached at 10.30 a.m., and while the leading troops, formed up in three sides of a square, were clearing the camp and constructing a "boma," they were suddenly attached on the right rear by a large force of Somalis.

Owing to the column tailing out through the thick bush, its rear had not closed up to form the rear face of the square, and the enemy, by a sudden rush in on the heels of the captured cattle, were able to enter the square through the gap thus left. Having effected an entrance, they found themselves in the vicinity of the hospital, and, whilst some of the party drove off the cattle, the remainder created a diversion by attacking the patients and followers. The attack was beaten off after some 10 minutes fighting, in which the losses of the column amounted to 17 killed (including Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, I.M.S.) and 22 wounded (including Dr. Mann, E.A.P.).

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* A Somali march is 25 miles.

The enemy succeeded in driving off all the captured cattle, and a portion of those brought up by the column.

Owing to the rapidity with which the Ogadens retired in the thick bush, their actual losses could not be ascertained, but they probably considerably exceeded those of the column, and were estimated by Colonel Ternan at 150 killed and wounded; 17 dead bodies were found in and around the "boma," all but one of whom were identified as belonging to the Aliyahan section, and included two chiefs, relatives of Hasan Oorfa and Aden Hagel.

Major Legh, with the Camel Corps, returned during the afternoon, without having come in contact with the enemy; he had followed their tracks for 7 miles beyond Samase, at which point they had split up in different directions; there appeared to be no water further on, and the bush was becoming more and more difficult to penetrate.

17th Feb. The force was now 57 miles from Afmadu, and had expended five out of the 10 days' supplies with which they had started; it became necessary, therefore, to return without further delay. A start was made at 6 a.m. the enemy hanging on the flanks throughout the march, but not venturing to come to close quarters.

The force reached Ghulima about mid-day, where the "boma" was strengthened in anticipation of attack.

Shortly before midnight a half-hearted attack was made, but was easily repulsed.

18th Feb. The next day the column moved *viâ* Badana and Gulia (Jiro) to Wanti; as on the previous day the enemy was seen from time to time, but were driven off by occasional volleys, Maxim fire and case shot, and were seen to lose heavily on several occasions.

19th Feb. 20th Feb. Return to Afmadu. Turi was reached on the afternoon of the 17th, and Afmadu on the 20th instant.

21st Feb. On the 21st a small column of two companies East African Rifles, with a Maxim gun and company of armed porters, were sent down the Afmadu-Yonti road, to meet and escort the convoy *en route* from the coast.

It was Colonel Ternan's intention to halt some days at Afmadu to see what action the Ogadens would take, and also to use Afmadu as a base for a flying column in the direction of Tubtu (45 miles to the west), or in such other direction as the latest intelligence might locate any large parties of the Ogadens with their cattle.

25th Feb. On the 25th the convoy arrived from Yonti; mails were also received containing the latest intelligence of Ogaden movements in other parts of the couutry.

Mr. Rogers, the Sub-Commissioner of Tanaland, reported a raid by the Abdullah section of the Ogaden on the village of Mgini, on the bank of the Wangi Creek, on 1st February; 13 men were killed and 27 women and children were carried off; in consequence of this outrage he (Mr. Rogers) was patrolling the country with a force of East African Rifles and native auxiliaries; Hasan Barjin, chief of the Abdullah section at Biskaya, made professions of loyalty, but from the evidence of an escaped prisoner, he appeared to have been responsible for the raid.

Signor Perducchi, the Italian representative, reported that the Ogadens were taking cattle over the river to the Italian sphere in northern Gosha.

On this date a reconnaissance party of 20 scouts was sent to collect information as to the road to Tubtu, and endeavour to locate the enemy in that district.

27th Feb. This party returned on the 27th, without having come in contact with the Ogadens, but with a report that they were probably watering their herds beyond Tubtu, where there were several water holes.

At Tubtu itself they reported plenty of water, but the water holes on the road appeared to have dried up.

1st March. On 1st March Colonel Ternan received, through Sir Charles Eliot, orders from His Majesty's Government which he interpreted to be tantamount to instructions to abandon further pursuit of the rebels, and to release the Indian Contingent for an early return to India.

2nd March. Orders were accordingly issued the following day for the return of the force to the coast.

Evacuation of Afmadu. 3rd March to 8th March. Leaving Afmadu on the afternoon of the 3rd, the troops reached Yonti on the 8th.

News was received there from Mr. Rogers, Sub-Commissioner of Tanaland, that he had made a successful raid on a Somali village, killing 12 men and capturing 800 head of cattle and 4,000 sheep; he also reported the safe return of Mr. Reddie from his journey towards the Lorian swamp.

11th March. The main body of the force left for Gobwen on the 11th, leaving three companies of the East African Rifles, under Major Souter, in garrison at Yonti.

13th March. Return to the coast. The arrival of the main body at Kismayu on the morning of the 13th brought to a close the first phase of the expedition.

CHAPTER IV.

Temporary Cessation of Hostilities.

From 13th to 27th March the force remained inactive at the coast; the reasons of their withdrawal from Afmadu and the temporary cessation of operations are explained by an examination of the correspondence which took place between His Majesty's Government and Colonel Ternan, subsequent to the engagement at Samasa on 16th February.

In concluding his despatch, containing an account of the operations up to the 21st February, Colonel Ternan gave his views on the situation, and an account of the further measures he proposed. This despatch, dated Afmadu, 21st February, was telegraphed to His Majesty's Government by Sir C. Eliot, Consul-General in British East Africa, on 28th February. Colonel Ternan stated therein that "he was unable to report at the time whether further " action would be necessary, or whether the heavy losses suffered " by the Ogadens would have a decisive result." Meantime, he proposed making Afmadu his headquarters; with regard to eventual dispositions in connection with the administration of the Jubaland Province, Colonel Ternan was of opinion that,

Wire from Sir C. Eliot to F.O. No. 17 (Mombasa, 28.2.01).

" though the permanent occupation of Afmadu would doubtless
" have an excellent political effect, the expense incurred by such
" a course would be out of proportion to the object attained, in
" addition to which there would be considerable difficulty in
" maintaining supplies and communication with the coast; a
" force of 500 men, including a camel corps 200 strong, would
" have to be kept at Afmadu, and a considerable number of
" additional troops would be required to garrison posts on the
" line of communication."

Colonel Ternan proposed, as an alternative plan, the permanent occupation of Mfudo, a place on the Juba River distant 40 miles from Afmadu, by a force of 300 men, including 200 camelry.

This post, he said, could easily be maintained by water, and, if placed a mile and a half from the river, would present no difficulties as regards the tse-tse fly.

"This plan, which, if adopted, would admit of sudden descents being made upon refractory Somalis, would, with the continued occupation of Yonti, Gobwen, and Kismayu, entail a permanent garrison of 600 men being maintained in Jubaland."

Colonel Ternan pressed for an early decision, "since the
" water supply at Kumbi—the only one of any size in a stretch
" of 47 miles between Afmadu and Yonti—would probably not

" last more than a month, after which time the move of the " force to the coast would be attended with difficulty."

On receipt of this communication from Colonel Ternan, H.M.'s Government wired as follows to Sir Charles Eliot :—

F.O. to Sir C. Eliot, No. 45 (28.2.01).

" Pending further instructions, Colonel Ternan must take such measures as he thinks desirable for present conditions. Without full written reports His Majesty's Government cannot settle future policy, or judge of military or political effect of expedition.

" The occupation of Mfudo appears desirable."

F.O. Wire No. 41 (22.2.01).

Prior, however, to the receipt of Colonel Ternan's despatch, His Majesty's Government, on the 22nd February, had wired instructions to him, through Sir C. Eliot, to the effect that " operations should terminate as expeditiously as possible, and " Indian Contingent return as soon as it can be dispensed with. " Reparation in shape of suitable fine or surrender of criminals " may be enforced by detention of Sultan and chiefs. In " the event of there being no early prospect of capturing the " criminals, Ternan should not continue pursuit." He was further instructed to wire full account of the movements he proposed and present position.

Colonel Ternan to Sir C. Eliot (Afmadu, 1.3.01).

These instructions reaching Colonel Ternan on the 1st March, he replied the same day from Afmadu, informing the Consul-General that he was withdrawing the force to Kismayu, preparatory to its being broken up, and that the troops for India would be ready to embark about the 15th.

Sir C. Eliot to F.O., Nos. 26 and 27 (Nairobi, 11.3.01).

This communication, reaching the Consul-General on the 11th March, was passed on by him to His Majesty's Government. Sir C. Eliot also at once replied, pointing out to Colonel Ternan that he had not understood the instructions of His Majesty's Government to imply an immediate return to the coast.

By this time, however, the force was already within a day's march of Kismayu, and the senior naval officer had begun to arrange oversea transport for the Indian troops.

Sir C. Eliot to F.O. (Nairobi, 16.3.01).

Colonel Ternan, on the 12th March, in explanation of his return to the coast, said that, at the time when he received the telegram (of the 22nd February) from His Majesty's Government, he was preparing a second punitive expedition, and that he abandoned this project only because the instructions seemed clearly to indicate that celerity in concluding the operations was desirable; that the enemy was not to be pursued, but that pressure was to be brought to bear on the Sultan and other prisoners instead of prolonging the expedition; and that a speedy return of the Indian troops to India was of importance. From the more recent instructions, however, which had just reached him (F.O., No. 45, of 28.2.01), he inferred that there was no such urgency to withdraw the troops, and that further military measures were to be left in some degree to his discretion. He

proposed, therefore, on receipt of definite permission, to occupy Mfudo, but pointed out that, if the Indian troops were to be detained beyond the 24th instant, it would be necessary to countermand the sea transport ordered from India, and arrange for further supplies. He estimated the minimum garrison necessary for Jubaland at 600, including 200 camel corps, and gave probable extra annual cost of these latter, which would be required in addition to the 400 Sudanese troops at that time available to form the garrison.

On the 12th March His Majesty's Government, on learning from the Consul-General of the interpretation which Colonel Ternan had placed on their orders of 22nd February (F.O. wire No. 41), telegraphed to him that they could not authorise the dispersal of his force until they had had an opportunity of considering the results achieved and the further measures he proposed; he was accordingly instructed to take no steps on the assumption that the expedition had achieved its purpose pending the issue of further orders. F.O. wire No. 55 (12.3.01).

Later, in reply to Colonel Ternan's telegram of the 12th March, the following dispositions were suggested to him by His Majesty's Government:—"That the Sultan and chiefs should be "kept as hostages to obtain necessary reparation from the "tribes. Mfudo to be occupied by the Sudanese troops (East "African Rifles) until these could be replaced, the Indian troops "being retained till further orders, but employed mainly on the "Lower Juba, whence they could easily be sent back to India." F.O. wire No. 57 (17.3.01).

As regards minor operations, designed to keep up pressure and apprehension amongst tribes and as to actual movements, Colonel Ternan was to use his own discretion. He was further informed that the formation of a camel corps, as proposed by him, would be considered, and that steps had been taken to provide Indian rations up to May or June.

On 19th March, Mr. Rogers, the Sub-Commissioner of Lamu, sent intelligence that it was rumoured that the Ogadens were collecting at Ao, a place situated six days' march from Afmadu.

On the same day Sir C. Eliot, in a despatch to Colonel Ternan, gave him his views as to the situation. He expressed himself doubtful as to the character, conduct, and position of the Sultan Ahmed Murgan, but did not altogether agree with what appeared to be Colonel Ternan's estimate of these; his information was to the effect that the Sultan was a weak but well-meaning man, though possibly untrustworthy and only loyal as a matter of policy, and that the only result of his deportation would be to please some of his rival chiefs. Sir C. Eliot to Colonel Ternan (No. 11, 19.3.01).

Sir C. Eliot suggested that, if Colonel Ternan regarded the Sultan as sufficiently guilty and sufficiently influential to deserve deportation, it would appear that he could indicate the criminals

and perhaps arrange for their surrender. If, however the threat of deportation was not sufficient to effect this surrender and exact adequate punishment, he suggested to Colonel Ternan the alternative of blowing up the wells at Afmadu, which seemed to possess many advantages.

Plan of operations.

On 25th March headquarters were moved from Kismayu to Yonti, and by the 27th instant the force was again concentrated there, preparatory to another advance. The general idea for the operations at this period was as follows :—

(*a.*) To advance through the Gosha district, exacting reparation *en route* from the Wa Gosha villages, which had sided with the Ogadens, and to establish a strong post at Mfudo on the Juba River, 96 miles distant.

(*b*) To supplement the convoy of supplies marching to Mfudo with a river convoy of native canoes, to be followed later, when the rise of the river should permit it, by the steam launch "Geraldine."

(*c.*) To occupy Kurkumi's with another column, simultaneously with the above operation, and to establish there an advanced base, measures which should serve to confuse the Ogadens as to the direction of the attack.

(*d.*) After the establishment of a garrison at Mfudo, to make a second advance into the Afmadu country, and so drive the enemy back into the waterless district and bring them to terms.

Two officers and 150 men of the 16th Bombay Rifles and East African Rifles, unfit for field service, were left in garrison at Kismayu. Gobwen was occupied by half company 16th Bombay Infantry and Yonti by one company of the same regiment.

On the 27th March orders were issued for the advance.

CHAPTER V.

Narrative of Events, 28th March to 17th April.

On 28th March the advance on Mfudo commenced, the column under command of Colonel Ternan being composed as under :— Advance of the Gosha column.

Headquarters.
1 company 16th Bombay Rifles (100 strong).
1 Maxim.
4 companies East African Rifles (350 strong).
1 Maxim.
Field Hospital.
20 Somali Scouts.
700 Porters.
65 Camels.
100 Donkeys.

The first march of 7¾ miles to Warkoi lay through fairly open country, with belts of bush and fair-sized trees. At Foruma the track crossed the water course connecting the Deshek Wama and the Juba River, where there was a certain amount of cultivation.

The following day the force marched to Kovoni (8¾ miles), the track leading through long elephant grass, with clearings and small villages at intervals. 29th March.

Mgambo (11 miles) was reached on the 30th, and Songoro Mafula (9¼ miles) on the 31st. The latter place, the headquarters of Abdi Melindi, was an important police post, and defended by a stockade. Signor Perducchi, from the Italian side of the river, visited the camp during the day. 30th March.

On 1st April the force marched to Banda Salami (11¼ miles), for the most part through cultivated clearings; and the following day, passing Songoro Dunir, reached the Webi Yero (7¼ miles), an arm of the River Juba, which leaves the main channel three marches further up, rejoins the parent stream. This western branch of the river was found fordable, but had to be ferried later, when the river was in flood. 1st April. 2nd April.

Reports came in that the enemy, to the number of 100 Ogadens and 400 Wa Gosha, were collecting at Mobilen, near Bua, and preparing to oppose the advance of the troops. For some months past the country round Bua, one of the largest Wa Gosha villages, and all the country to the north of that place, had been in a very disturbed condition, the chiefs of northern Gosha, viz.: all those News of the enemy.

north of Bua having combined with the Ogadens against the British administration, and made war against the loyal population. In the preceding January the rebels had attacked and captured the Government post at Bua, which had been established by Mr. Jenner, and was at the time defended by a small party of irregular troops, had carried off the British flag, killed the native agent in charge, and burnt down the buildings in the stockade. Since that time the rebels and Ogadens had terrorised the country, and many of the loyal inhabitants had fled to the Italian bank of the river.

3rd April. Having crossed the western branch of the stream the previous day, the force found themselves on Towata Island, a long narrow strip between the eastern and western branches of the Juba, and marching past Abdullah Kakania reached Juma Makania, a distance of $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

4th April. Arrival at Bua. Bua ($7\frac{3}{4}$ miles) was reached the next day, the villages of Shemana, Songoro Abdio, and Mobilen, the inhabitants of which were in arms against the Government, being burnt down *en route*. A detachment of 20 East African Rifles was left to garrison Bua, with 80 friendly Wa Gosha.

5th April. Skirmishes between Bua and Ukur. Halfway between Bua and Ukur ($10\frac{3}{4}$ miles), the enemy attempted to oppose the onward march of the force, but were repulsed with loss. The country here was comparatively open, and the force was able to move in extended order, flanking parties being sent out to the Juba River on the right, and to the Webi Yero on the left. A running fight was kept up for the remainder of the march, and several villages, including those of Osman Moto and Daidai Duru were burnt *en route*. The British losses were nil, and those of the enemy were slight, but included Osman Moto and three or four rebels killed.

6th April. At Ukur the force halted for a day, while arrangements were being made for ferrying the river, which had risen considerably.

A company of East African Rifles was despatched southwards to burn a quantity of grain collected in the rebel villages.

7th April. Arrival at Mfudo. On 7th April, Mfudo ($10\frac{7}{8}$ miles) was reached, a detachment of the 16th Bombay Rifles being left at Ukur to guard the ferry.

8th April. 9th April. Establishment of post at Mfudo. The force halted two days at Mfudo (otherwise known as Mabungu-Kisungu), while a strong post was being prepared on the bank of the river. A site was also selected for a camel corps camp 2 miles inland, outside the fly-belt, where it was proposed to locate the camel corps the formation of which had been recommended by Colonel Ternan. Reports were received that the remaining rebel chiefs of the Wa Gosha had fled in the direction of Bardera, or crossed to the Italian bank of the river. Captain Millais, East African Rifles, was left in command of the post at Mfudo, with a garrison consisting of 120 East African

Rifles and 50 Swahili porters; 75 days' supplies were left for the garrison, and arrangements made for a six months' supply to be sent up by the launch "Geraldine," the river having risen sufficiently to admit of her passage upstream.

10th April. Return of the Gosha column.

The remainder of the column left Mfudo on 10th April, and the following day reached Bua, where arrangements were made for the permanent garrison of the post by 30 Wa Gosha irregulars under Sheikh Ali Songoro; while at Bua the canoe flotilla, under Lieutenant Barclay, arrived on his way upstream with supplies for Mfudo. The force reached Songoro Mafula on the 14th, slightly varying the route by which they marched up; heavy rains had commenced the previous day, making the road very heavy going.

11th April.

14th April.

Intelligence was received at Webi Yero that the man who had actually killed Mr. Jenner had died three days after the fight at Samase of wounds received there. Abdurrahman Mursaal further reported that the Ogaden were anxious for peace, but afraid to send in envoys. The post at Songoro Mafula, with 30 Wa Gosha irregulars, having been made secure, the column continued their march to Yonti, which was reached on the 17th April, no opposition having been encountered on the return march. Colonel Ternan himself, with headquarters, leaving the main body of the column at Songoro Mafula, had embarked on board the steam launch "Geraldine," which was met *en route* to Mfudo with supplies, and returned by river to Yonti on the 14th instant.

Arrival at Yonti. 17th April.

Establishment of advanced depôt at Kurkumi's.

During the operations of the Gosha column, a force consisting of the Camel Corps (Aden troop), 2 guns No. 9 Mountain Battery, and 1 company 16th Bombay Infantry, under Captain Mead, had left Yonti on the 30th March, and reoccupied Kurkumi's the same day. A post was established, wells cleared, and stores brought up from Yonti preparatory to a second advance on Afmadu.

Orders for second advance on Afmadu.

On April 15th orders were issued for an advance on the 19th of a column consisting of—

Camel Corps (Aden troop).
No. 9 Mountain Battery (2 guns).
16th Bombay Infantry
East African Rifles } All men available after providing for the necessary garrisons on the river and sea coast.

with transport and departmental details.

Advance postponed.

On the 17th, however, news having been received of the expected arrival at Kismayu, of the Commissioner, Sir C. Eliot, to confer with Colonel Ternan on the situation, the advance on Afmadu was postponed till the 25th of the month.

CHAPTER VI.

Close of the Operations.

Conference of Commissioner and Colonel Ternan.

On 21st April Sir C. Eliot and staff arrived on board H.M.S. "Scout" at Kismayu, and held a conference with Colonel Ternan, who had arrived from Yonti the previous day.

Settlement of terms with the Sultan.

As a result of this meeting the Commissioner and Colonel Ternan had an interview with the Sultan Ahmed Murgan, who agreed that, as a basis of settlement, the Ogadens should pay an indemnity of 5,000 head of cattle.

The following telegram was thereupon despatched by Sir C. Eliot to His Majesty's Government :—

Sir C. Eliot to F.O. (Kismayu, 22.4.01).

"I have agreed with Colonel Ternan to telegraph to your Lordship as follows :—

"Complete success appears to have attended Colonel Ternan's recent operations on the Juba and near Mfudo; order has been established in Gosha, and the Sultan of the Ogadens has promised to pay 5,000 cattle as indemnity; Mr. Jenner's actual murderer has been killed.

"Meanwhile, although Somalis must be shown that we intend to keep a firm hand on the country, further operations of an offensive nature do not appear necessary.

"In our opinion, therefore, a garrison of 450 men, composed of 350 Sudanese infantry and 100 Camel Corps of Indian Mahommedans should be the minimum for next year.

"This would permit of the following garrisons :—Yonti, 100; Mfudo, 100; Kismayu, 100; Gobwen, 50, leaving the Camel Corps free for patrols.

* * * * *

"We propose to send back 200 in all of the 16th Bombay Infantry and the section of No. 9 Battery as soon as transports can arrive, retaining the Aden Camel Corps, 200 of the 16th Bombay Infantry, Indian Field Hospital, and some of the Commissariat staff, pending the arrival of the new Camel Corps and of the Sudanese. Will await your Lordship's answer at Lamu."

Sir C. Eliot to F.O. (Lamu, 25.4.01).

This telegram was followed up by another from Sir C. Eliot dated Lamu, 25th April 1901, which ran as follows :—

"Colonel Ternan concurs in the following :—

"The Ogaden Sultan has been informed by me that he will be liable to deportation unless he, as the head of his people, offers adequate reparation for Mr. Jenner's murder. He has undertaken that efforts shall be made to obtain surrender of

the instigators of the murder, and that a fine of 5,000 cattle shall be paid. Though their punishment is most desirable, I do not think that it would be prudent to insist at present on the surrender of the former, as they and their adherents might be driven thereby to resist the fine. The Somalis are undoubtedly punished most heavily by the loss of their cattle. I doubt whether payment, except from his own tribe, can be enforced by the Sultan, but they will probably gradually pay if Kismayu and the garrisons on the river are held, as suggested in my telegram of the 22nd instant, and if the importation of certain articles they require is stopped. It is thought that, although they have retired so far inland, they will be ready to come to terms when we are in touch with their chiefs, as they are tired of fighting. I have merely told the Sultan and his people what it is necessary that they should do in order to avoid being punished, and have carefully avoided indicating in any way that the conclusion of the war is desired by His Majesty's Government."

F.O. to Sir C. Eliot, 27.4.01.

In a reply to these telegrams His Majesty's Government wired to Sir C. Eliot generally concurring with his proposed arrangements, but asking for further details as to the policy of holding advanced posts before giving definite orders as to the strength of troops to be retained. The Commissioner was also asked whether it would not be possible to recruit the Camel Corps locally, and obtain sufficient camels to mount them from the existing transport establishment.

His Majesty's Government further inquired why sufficient infantry to provide the necessary garrison were not obtainable from the East African Rifles, and directed Sir C. Eliot to return to Kismayu and report from there on the points raised, after consultation with Colonel Ternan.

In reply to this telegram, Sir C. Eliot informed His Majesty's Government that he was quite willing to hold only Kismayu and Yonti, and abandon Mfudo and all posts in the interior, since the value of Jubaland was not proportionate to the extra cost involved in maintaining these. He considered, however, that a show of military force for the next six months should be maintained. In continuation of the above Sir C. Eliot wired further to His Majesty's Government, after consultation with Colonel Ternan, to the effect that :—

Sir C. Eliot to F.O. (Mombasa, 3.5.01).

The Sudanese troops could be utilised to form the Camel Corps, but there was no possibility of recruiting locally, and very few transport camels were available to mount the corps.

The entire Indian Contingent could be dispensed with, excepting Aden Camel Corps, who would have to be maintained until the new camel corps became efficient; they considered that the 250 remaining Soudanese would provide a sufficient infantry garrison for Yonti, Kismayu, and Mfudo for the time being.

On 7th May the following reply was sent to the Commissioner :—

F.O. to Sir C. Eliot, 7.5.01.

"His Majesty's Government concur in proposals put forward in your telegram of the 3rd instant, provided that both you and Colonel Ternan are fully satisfied that you can dispense with all the Indian Contingent before the training of the new camel corps is sufficiently advanced."

Operations in abeyance pending instructions from His Majesty's Government.

Pending the receipt of definite instructions from His Majesty's Government, as the result of the conference between the Commissioner and Colonel Ternan, active operations were not resumed ; during the latter half of the month of April supplies were pushed up to the advanced depôt at Kurkumi's, till one month's supplies for the Indian Contingent and three months' supplies for the East African Rifles had been accumulated there.

27th April.

On 27th April a detachment of 50 East African Rifles, under a British officer, was despatched to Jamana, opposite to Margherita on the Italian bank of the river, with orders to patrol frequently between Songoro Mafula and Yonti, and endeavour to prevent the smuggling of tea, coffee, sugar, and other contraband articles from the Italian side of the river for the use of the Ogadens.

30th April.

On the last day of the month Sir Charles Eliot arrived at Kismayu, to consult Colonel Ternan in compliance with instructions he had received from His Majesty's Government, leaving again the same day for Mombasa.

Formation of camel corps.

Orders were issued forthwith for the formation of the new camel corps from 100 picked men of the East African Rifles, and for the supplies accumulated at Kurkumi's to be returned to Yonti, as a preliminary step to the break-up of the advanced depôt at the former place.

8th May. Reorganisation of garrison.

On 8th May, in accordance with the proposals made to and accepted by His Majesty's Government. Colonel Ternan issued orders for the reconstitution of the East African Rifles serving in Jubaland. The 350 men, forming the remnants of the five original companies in Jubaland, were to be reorganised as a camel corps and three companies of infantry.

11th May.

Depôt at Kurkumi's broken up.

Convoy work had proceeded under some difficulties, owing to the flooded state of the country (the rains having commenced about the middle of April) from the beginning of to the 11th of May, on which date the advanced depôt at Kurkumi's was broken up, and the detachment withdrawn to Yonti.

Casualties to animals.

During the whole period that the small force had remained at Kurkumi's, the mortality amongst the camels of the Aden troop and of the transport had been abnormal, in spite of the

fact that they were having a comparatively easy time and good grazing.

These casualties were attributed to their previous hard work on insufficient food and to a large venomous fly which attacked them whilst grazing.

During the last fortnight at Kurkumi's, too, a disease analogous to South African "horse sickness" had broken out, which caused many casualties amongst the mules of the Mountain Battery.

19th May. Return to the coast of Indian troops.

This section was moved down from Yonti to Kismayu on the 19th instant, together with all officers' horses, owing to the appearance of the tse-tse fly.

26th May.

The remainder of the Indian Contingent moved down from Yonti to Kismayu on the 26th May awaiting embarkation.

Disturbances in Tanaland, February to May 1901.

Since February, as reported at the end of Chapter III., there had been disturbances of a minor character in the Southern Province of Tanaland. A raid by the Somalis on the Wangi Creek in February had been followed up by a highly successful counter-raid carried out by Mr. Rogers, the Sub-Commissioner, in which the Somalis had lost 12 men killed, and 800 cattle and 4,000 sheep captured. Owing to continued evidence of unrest during April, a small force was assembled at Wangi on the 1st May under Captain Osborne, East African Rifles, consisting of 150 East African Rifles and 200 Galla and Waboni auxiliaries. This force, accompanied by Mr. Rogers, patrolled the district west of the Tana River to a point 60 miles west of Port Tula, and had two or three small engagements with the Somalis, in which 30 of the enemy, including three influential elders, were killed, and 28 of the irregulars attached to the force, which returned to Wangi, after a month's absence, on 29th May.

Embarkation of the Indian Contingent. Force broken up.

On 12th June the last of the Indian Contingent embarked on the ss. "Nevassa" for Bombay, and the Ogaden punitive force was broken up. Up till that time only a small portion of the cattle indemnity had been paid by the Ogadens, but the Sub-Commissioner was confident that the enforcement of a strict blockade against their supplies in the Jubaland and Tanaland provinces would eventually effect payment of the whole indemnity. This expectation has been realised.

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL FIELD STATE, JUBALAND, 22ND JANUARY 1901.

Description.	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men, R.N.	Subordinates, British N.C.Os., and Clerks.	Hospital Assistants.	Native Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men.	Interpreters.	Native Agents.	Scouts and Guides.	Porters and other Public Followers.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Cattle.	Goats.	Private Followers.	Remarks.
1. Headquarter Staff -	2	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Colonel Trevor Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding. Captain H. W. Rattigan, East African Rifles, Staff Officer.
2. Royal Naval Detachment on shore (H.M.S. "Magicienne").	4	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lieutenant Savill, R.N. Lieutenant Grant Dalton, R.N. Lieutenant Harper, R.N. Mr. Hudson, R.N. } H.M.S. "Magicienne," stationed at Kismayu.
3. Intelligence Staff -	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Mr. Monson, East Africa Protectorate.
4. Camel Corps (Aden Troop).	1	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	62	—	—	8	Captain McL. Gordon, Poona Horse.
5. Artillery, 9th Mountain Battery.	2	Two guns.	—	1	90	—	—	—	22	4	76	—	—	—	—	3	Lieutenant K. Campbell, R.A. (O.C. Battery). Lieutenant G. Chatterton, R.A.
6. 16th Bombay Infantry -	7	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	23	Major P. R. Legh (C.O.) Captain Mead. Lieutenant Bridges. Lieutenant Hunter. Lieutenant Robinson. Lieutenant Holmes. 2nd Lieutenant Robertson-Glasgow.
7. Commissariat (Indian) -	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Captain E. Vaughan, C.C.O.
8. European Hospital, Kismayu.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Staff Surgeon W. Draper, R.N., H.M.S. "Magicienne."
9. General Hospital -		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Base Hospital, Yonti -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dr. Haran, East Africa Protectorate.
11. Field Hospital - -	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer. Captain King, I.M.S. Lieutenant Anthony, I.M.S. Dr. Mann, East Africa Protectorate.

12. East African Rifles -	9	—	3	—	475	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Lieut.-Colonel Hatch, C.M.G. (C.O.). Major Souter. Captain Vereturme-Bunbury. Captain Stayner. Lieutenant Pope-Hennessy. Lieutenant Breading. Lieutenant Barclay (Central Africa Rifles). Lieutenant McCaskill (Corps of Guides).
13. Armed porters - -	—	—	—	—	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Police (Kismayu) -	1	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mr. Blake, Acting Sub-Commissioner, Provost-Marshal.
15. Transport - -	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	822*	20	3	127	420†	—	—	3	Captain Justice, East African Rifles. Lieutenant Heyland, Poona Horse. Mr. Tate, East Africa Protectorate. *500 more porters are due to arrive in a few days. †116 more camels are due from Aden.
16. Commissariat (African)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	950	600‡	2	Mr. Humphrey, East Africa Protectorate. Mr. Pearson, East Africa Protectorate. ‡3,000 more goats have been ordered from Zanzibar.
17. Launch "Geraldine" -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Mr. Sim, 2nd Officer, Protectorate steamer "Juba."
18. Public works - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19. Special service - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	Captain Cook, R.A. (Intelligence), mapping. Lieutenant Muscroft, 2/1 Gurkhas, attached 16th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenant R. E. Salkeld (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), attached East African Rifles.
Totals - -	43	86	16	8	1,302	9	2	100	1,092	36	79	127	482	950	600	64	200 rounds for (? per) gun, Mountain Battery 500 rounds per rifle. Force is rationed for three months.

NOTE.—This State does not show the distribution of the Force.

When the column leaves for Afmadu—

100 Bombay Infantry remain at Kismayu.
50 armed porters „ „
50 Bombay Infantry „ Gobwen.

100 Bombay Infantry remain at Yonti.
50 armed porters „ „

Remainder of the troops and field hospital form the column, which starts from Yonti.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN, Colonel,
Commanding Ogaden Punitive Force.

Kismayu,
22nd January 1901.

GENERAL FIELD STATE,

Description.	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men, R.N.	Subordinate British N.C.O.s and Clerks.	Hospital Assistants.	Native Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men.	Interpreters.	Native Agents.	Scouts and Guides.	Porters and other Public Followers.	
Headquarters Staff - -	2	—	1	—	—	14*	--	—	3	
Royal Naval detachment on shore	5*	100*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intelligence Staff - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	107*	—	
Camel Corps (Aden troop) -	1	—	—	--	49	—	—	—	29	
No. 9 Mountain Battery - -	2	—	—	---	89*	—	—	—	23	
16th Bombay Infantry - -	7*	--	--	--	439*	--	--	—	18	
East African Rifles - -	6	—	—	--	462*	--	—	--	—	
Armed porters - - -	1	--	--	--	168	--	--	—	--	
Transport - - -	5	—	--	--	—	--	—	—	727	
General hospital, Kismayu -	—	—	—	1	--	--	—	—	12	
European hospital, Kismayu -	1	--	--	1	—	—	—	—	8	
Base hospital, Yonte - -	1	—	—	1	—	--	—	—	17	
Field hospital, Afmadu - -	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	21	
Commissariat (Indian) - -	--	—	4	--	—	—	--	—	272	
Commissariat (African) - -	1	--	1	—	—	—	--	--	33	
Police - - - -	1	—	—	--	64*	—	—	—	—	
S.L. "Geraldine" - - -	—	—	—	--	--	--	—	—	7	
Engineering Department - -	—	--	1	—	--	—	—	—	55	
Topographical Department - -	3	--	1	—	—	--	—	—	—	
Total - - -	40	100	9	8	1,271	14	—	107	1,225	

JUBALAND, 1ST MARCH 1901.

Private Followers.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Cattle.	Goats.	Remarks.
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3 at Kismayu. 1 at Gobwen. 1 at Yonti. 9 at Afmadu.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*At Kismayu, under command of Captain Fisher, C.B.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*22 at Kismayu. 12 at Gobwen. 20 at Yonti. 53 at Afmadu.
2	—	—	—	59	—	—	
4	4	74†	—	—	—	—	*77, Afmadu. 12, Yonti. †45, Afmadu. 29, Yonti.
7	6	—	—	—	—	—	*1 officer and 101 men, Kismayu. 1 British officer and 51 men, Gobwen. 1 British officer and 103 men, Yonti. 4 British officers and 184 men, Afmadu.
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	*5 British officers and 436 native ranks, Afmadu. 1 British officer and 22 native ranks, Yonti. 4 native ranks, Kismayu.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 at Kismayu and Gobwen. 25 at Yonti. 58 at Afmadu.
5	17	2	125	547	97	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	2	—	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, I.M.S. Lieutenant Anthony, I.M.S.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	749*	173	*About 400 at Kismayu, Gobwen, and Yonti.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*At Kismayu.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	2	—	—	—	—	—	Captain Cook, R.A., topographist. Lieut. McCaskill, in charge of water arrangements. Mr. Sim, topographist.
39	32*	76	125	606	846	173	*17 private. 15 Government.

(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN, Colonel,
Commanding Ogaden Punitive Force.

Afmadu,
1st March 1901.

Description.	Officers' Names.	Where Stationed.
Headquarters Staff -	Col. Trevor Ternan, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding.	Afmadu.
	Capt. Rattigan, E.A. Rifles, senior staff officer.	,,
Royal Naval detachment	Capt. W. Fisher, C.B., R.N., commandant base.	Kismayu.
	Lieut. Savill, R.N. - -	,,
	Lieut. Grant-Dalton, R.N. -	,,
	Lieut. Harper, R.N. - -	,,
	Mr. Hudson - - -	,,
Intelligence Staff -	Mr. W. Monson, E A.P. -	Afmadu.
Camel Corps - -	Capt. McL. Gordon, Poona Horse.	,,
No. 9 Mountain Battery	Lieut. Campbell, R.A. -	,,
	2nd Lieut. Chatterton, R.A.	,,
16th Bombay Infantry -	Major C. Legh - - -	,,
	Lieut. A. Bridges - -	,,
	Lieut. Holmes - - -	,,
	2nd Lieut. A. W. Robertson-Glasgow.	,,
	Capt. H. K. Mead - -	Yonti.
	Lieut. C. E. Robinson - -	Gobwen.
	Lieut. W. Hunter - -	Kismayu.
East African Rifles -	Major T. Souter - -	Afmadu.
	Capt. H. P. Versturme-Bunbury.	,,
	Capt. L. Stayner - -	,,
	Lieut. H. Pope-Hennessy -	,,
	Lieut. Breading - -	,,
	Lieut. Hilton - - -	Yonti.
Armed porters - -	Lieut. P. Barclay, C.A. Rifles.	Afmadu.
Transport - - -	Capt. E. Vaughan, Director of Transport, C.C.O.	,,
	Lieut. J. Muscroft, 2/1 Gurkhas.	,,
	Lieut. Heyland, Poona Horse.	,,
	Lieut. Salkeld, E.A. Rifles -	,,
	Mr. Tate, E.A. Rifles (in charge of porters).	,,
European hospital, Kismayu.	Dr. Draper, R.N. - -	Kismayu.
Base hospital, Yonte -	Dr. Haran, E.A.P. - -	Yonti.
Field hospital, Afmadu	Dr. Mann, E.A.P. (P.M.O. of the Force).	Afmadu.
	Capt. King, I.M.S. - -	,,
	Lieut. Anthony, I.M.S. -	,,
Commissariat (African)	Mr. R. Humphrey, E.A.P. -	,,
Police - - - -	Mr. W. Blake, Acting Sub-Commissioner, Jubaland	Kismayu.
Topographical Department.	Capt. Cook, R.A. - -	Afmadu.
	Mr. Sim, 2nd officer, ss. Juba.	,,
	Lieut. J. C. H. McCaskill, (Corps of Guides), in charge of water arrangements.	,,

APPENDIX B.

Road Reports.

ROUTE (1).

Kismayu to Yonti.

Surveyed by Captain H. R. Cook, R.A. (February 1901).

No. of Stage.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Gobwen -	10¼	10¼	Road leaves Kismayu by E. gate, passing N. through low sand dunes and open scrub for 2½ miles. Here ascent of coral ridge begins; going heavy, through red sand and mimosa jungle. Top of ridge reached at 3 miles. Road continues undulating, with gradual descent for 2¾ miles, through high mimosa tree jungle, thick in places. At 5¾ miles open grassy plain. Road from here bends east to Gobwen, skirting jungle-covered ridges on the right. Gobwen a small village and military post. Unlimited good water from Juba River. Extensive grassy plains for camps. Grain and poultry obtainable in small quantities.
2	Yonti - -	10½	20¾	Road N. through open plain for 3 miles; river on right, and jungly ridges on left. Village of Maghrada on right at 1½ miles. At 3½ miles road bends N.W., passing between high ridge on left and river on right; scene of an ambush in 1898. From 3½ miles road continues N.N.W. through open plains and slight undulations. Village of Hajiwen passed at 6¾ miles. Scrub jungle occurs at 8th mile. Old Yonte is situated on bend of river. New cantonment 2 miles nearer Gobwen. Village near; some supplies obtainable. Yonte is headquarters of Jubaland troops. Water from river. Crocodiles very dangerous. Water should only be drawn from inside palisades placed in river.

ROUTE (2).

YONTI TO AFMADU.

Surveyed by Captain H. R. COOK, R.A. (February 1901).

No. of Stage.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Ghalangal -	10	10	General direction N.W. Road rises gently from Old Yonti for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. At mile 2 swampy ground. Country open, with scrub and trees. Camp near two small rain pools. Water bad and unreliable.
2	Roruga - -	5	15	General direction N.W. Trees and jungle, with open patches, to mile $3\frac{1}{2}$. Here steep descent into bed of Deshek Wama, called Sandahoka (Sangahooka), scene of an ambush in 1898. Road requires cutting across bed of lake, through dense mimosa thorn, flooded in wet weather. At 5 miles ascends spit of land on left to camping ground, covered with jungle. Water obtainable from marshy pools in bed of lake; bad and unreliable; full of crocodiles.
3	Kurkumi's (Kurkumes).	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	Road slopes gently into bed of Deshek Wama, and winds W. by N., through thorn jungle and grass. Camp on spit of land near patch of high branching palms. Several old wells in sandy bed of lake require clearing. Water, when obtained, excellent.
4	Gulia (Guljar) (Wama).	$3\frac{1}{2}$	23	Road N.W. through bed of lake, as before. Camp on N. bank of Deshek Wama, near water hole. Water very bad; rarely obtainable.
5	Didahari -	10	33	Road N. over Yakadinto Plain. Bank of Deshek Wama at varying distances on left. After 4 miles high tree jungle, fairly open. At $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles branch of Deshek Wama, running E. and W., 1 mile broad. Road must be cleared through bed, dense thorn, swampy in wet weather. Camp on high ground on north bank. Water obtained from pools to N. of camp; unreliable; fair quality.

Route (2)—*continued.*

No. of Stage.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Inter mediate.	Total.	
6	Kumbi - -	9	42	Road N.W. through open tree jungle. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles crosses depression $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. At 3 miles slight depression $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad. From mile 3 thick thorn and umbrella tree jungle. Small rain pool at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Road runs W. from 6th mile, S. of Lake Kumbi. Dense high jungle near bank. Camp on S.W. extremity of swamp. Water bad; full of decayed vegetation. Healthier site for camp on higher ground to W., but $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from water.
7	Afmadu - -	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$67\frac{1}{2}$	Road strikes S. by W. for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, joining road leading N. from Malkadrdach, then N. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; afterwards N.W. by W. through thick bush. Open spaces called Habalafua at $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Medu at 8 miles, and Huluba at 13 miles, suitable for temporary halts. No water on road. Camp on open space near ancient wells. Water obtained from surface pool in February 1901, till wells were cleared. Good water, 46 feet deep. Country open to S. and W. North and east heavy jungle.

EPITOME.

Road becomes impassable in many places during rains. Track generally level, and winding through thorn bush and open patches. Requires clearance often for loaded camels. Unsuitable for carts. Water supply dependent on the season, except at Kurkumi's and Afmadu. Road must always be cut across branches of the Deshek Wama. When this is flooded, an alternative route skirts S. and W. of depression.

ROUTE (3).

AFMADU TO GHULIMA AND SAMASE.

Surveyed by Captain H. R. COOK, R.A. (February 1901).

No. of Stage.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Wadan - Magan (W.M.) Yusuf.	6½	6½	Road N.W.; dense jungle on right; ground open on left, with occasional small rain pools and patches of cultivation. Camp near small mud tank. Water liable to be exhausted.
2	Magar - -	17	23½	Road N.W. for 4 miles, crossing bed of Lakdera at 1½ miles. Open space called Turi at 4½ miles. Road N.N.W. for 4½ miles; then W. by N. At 9½ and 10 miles remains of old dry wells. Camp in thin scrub jungle near ancient dry wells. No water obtainable.
3	Wanti (Wante)	5½	29	Road W. and N.W. Jungle open and patchy. Camp near small marshy pools unreliable.
4	Gulia (Guljar) (Jiro).	6	35	Road N.W. by W. Fairly open scrub. Narrow marshy depression, and belt of jungle, through which path must be cut at 5½ miles, called Yaklakjan. Camp on open Jiro Plain. Water from pools in Yaklakjan. Excellent grazing.
5	Ghulima (Ghulime).	12	47	Road W. by N. through open grass plain. Belt of bush on right and left, from ½ to 1½ miles distant. At 5¼ miles road N.W., crosses narrow marshy belt at 8 miles, and enters scrubby jungle, gradually becoming thicker. Camp near good pool, in quartz sand. Water good, and apparently reliable. Three more pools from 1½ to 2 miles N.W.
6	Samase (Samasa)	9½	56½	Road N.W. for 2 miles. Two pools at 1½, and one at 2 miles. From here road winds N. through dense thorn bush, with few open patches. Dry swamp at 8½ miles. Country covered with thick thorn, unsuitable for a camp; no water. Scene of dashing attack by Somalis.

EPITOME.

Road similar to that in Route (2); difficult to find without native guides. Country waterless and barren. No reliable water supply between Afmadu and Ghulima. The latter place is practically the N.W. boundary of the Ogadens. From here on stretches a barren bush desert, said to be nine marches to the Boran country.

ROUTE (4).

YONTI TO MFUDO.

Captain H. R. COOK, R.A., and Captain H. P. VERSTURME-BUNBURY, E.A.R., and Mr. W. J. MONSON, E.A.P.

No. of Stage.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Intermediate	Total.	
1	Warkoi -	$7\frac{3}{4}$	—	Road leads N. near right bank of Juba River, which approaches it at intervals. At Foruma (Farwama), the connection between the Juba River and Deshek Wama is crossed. Water from river.
2	Kovoni -	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Path through thick jungle and high grass; villages at intervals.
3	Mgambo -	11	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Road as before.
4	Songoro-Mafula	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$36\frac{3}{4}$	Road as before. Police post and stockade at Songoro Mafula.
5	Banda-Salami -	$11\frac{1}{4}$	48	Road as before.
6	Webe-Yero -	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$55\frac{1}{4}$	Just before camp, road crosses W. branch of Juba (called the Webi Yero) to Towata Island. River waist-deep in dry weather; boats necessary in flood time.
7	Juma-Makania (Juma-Machanya)	$12\frac{3}{4}$	68	Road traverses Towata Island, open and good, except for last $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
8	Bua - -	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$75\frac{3}{4}$	Country open except for 2 belts of forest, each about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. Police post and stockade at Bua.
9	Ukur (Ookur) -	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$86\frac{1}{2}$	Country open, but grass very long in places. Still on Towata Island.
10	(Mfudo)(Mabungu-Kisungu).	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$97\frac{3}{8}$	The Webi Yero had again to be crossed, this time by canoe, the river having risen. Country bushy at first, but opens out later. At Mfudo, where there is a police post, the country is clear for some little distance round; situated on the right bank of the Juba.

EPITOME.

(1.) *The road* is an ordinary native path following the general course of the Juba River, but cutting off the larger curves. Guides are advisable, as there is nothing to distinguish the correct path from many that intersect it, and view is everywhere very restricted.

Route (4)—*continued.*

No. of Stage.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Intermediate.	Total.	

EPITOME—*continued.*

(2.) *Rate of Marching.*—In dry weather there is little to delay the rate of marching, though in rains the road is frequently under water. The heat, too, in this enclosed country is very trying and not conducive to long marches.

(3.) *Villages.* – Numerous along the route, but open and indefensible. They are generally named after the headmen of the villages.

(4.) *Water.*—Obtained from the Juba River, good but slightly muddy. Care is necessary in drawing it, as crocodiles are numerous and very bold.

(5.) *The country* road traverses the district of Gosha commencing at Foruma (Farwama). It is a narrow strip of country on the bank of the Juba, bounded on the west by a belt of forest, thick but not very wide, which separates it from the Somali plains. The country is perfectly flat, the actual bank of the river being generally slightly higher than the country behind. Soil very fertile, and cultivated clearings numerous, bearing cotton, and various kinds of grain and vegetables.

The population is the thickest in the northern half, especially on Towata Island. Country said to be infested by the tse-tse fly, and the Somalis never take their cattle there.

(6.) *Camps.*—Generally bad, as it was necessary to pitch them on fields from which the crops had been gathered, which were dusty in dry weather, and heavy mud after rain.

(7.) *Rivers.*—The Juba follows a very winding course owing to the general flatness of the country, with a width of from 100 to 150 yards. The banks are high and steep, and the rise in flood considerable. The Webe Yero leaves the main river just above Ukur, and rejoins it above Songoro Dunir, forming a long narrow island,

Route (4) – *continued.*

No. of Stage.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	

EPITOME—*continued.*

30 miles in length, and in places only a few hundred yards wide; its channel is winding with a width of 25 to 30 yards, and 20 feet from the top of the banks.

(8.) *Lateral Communications.*—There is a parellel road on the west side of the forest belt which joins the route traversed at Mfudo (Mabungu Kisungu), and numerous native paths connecting with it through the forest, notably at Foruma (Farwama), Warkoi, and Jamana.

(9.) *Positions.* — No particularly good ones for defensive purposes; a zareba with its back on the river in one of the many clearings would be the best position for defence, speaking generally. There are numerous positions from which a column could be harassed by an enterprising enemy, and the country is well suited for ambuscades.

(10.) *Supplies.* — From Sheikh Murjan northwards, eggs, fowls, a few sheep; Indian corn and millet were plentiful.

The following were observed growing in the district in addition to the above crops :—

Tobacco, bananas, papai fruit, cotton, pumpkins. At Bua, "simsin" oil was being made. The principal trees were dom palm, mimosa, a few baobab, wild fig, and a large straight tree, out of which the dug-out canoes of the district are made.

By water, the journey from Yonti to Mfudo takes 18 days up, and 2 to 5 down by canoe, or 10 days up and 2 down by steam launch.

ROUTES, UNSURVEYED, MISCELLANEOUS.

Native Reports.

No.	Names of Towns, Villages, Rivers, &c.	Distance in Miles.		Details of Route.
		Intermediate.	Total.	
1	Yonti to Mfudo	—	90	Approximate distance. An alternative route to the river, one lying west of the forest strip bounding the cultivated strip of Gosha. It was cleared by the late Mr. Jenner, to enable transport animals to be used; water is only obtainable at occasional surface pools and swamps.
2	Mfudo to Afmadu.	—	45	Approximate distance. A road used occasionally by the Ogadens, running through thick bush, water at certain seasons reported half-way.
3	Afmadu to Tubtu	—	45	Approximately. Road leads west through Wadan Magan (W.M.) Yusuf; has been traversed by Europeans. Water scarce and only available at surface pools, and road similar to that from Afmadu to Ghulima. A good pool of water at Tubtu, similar to that at Ghulima.
4	Tubtu to Libeya	—	4 marches	This road, which leads west towards the Lorian swamp, was the one taken by the late Mr. Jenner, who marched from Tubtu, *viâ* Jeldessa, Hawiya, and Dobdi, to Libeya, at which latter place his camp was surprised by Ogadens on the 16th November 1900, and he himself killed.

APPENDIX C.

Notes on Transport.

In a report by Captain E. G. Vaughan, I.S.C. (Director of Transport), certain points in connection with the working of the transport during the expedition were brought to notice, of which the following are some of the more important:—

Carts, unsuitability.

Athough 12 carts were employed during the earlier part of the expedition, they are quite unsuitable for service away from the coast.

The so-called roads are in most places merely narrow cattle tracks through the bush, and after heavy rain the country, which is generally low-lying, becomes a quagmire and impassable for wheeled transport.

Most suitable forms of transport.

The two most serviceable forms of transport were porters and camels, each of which had their own particular value.

Camels are more or less self-supporting, capable of going a considerable distance without water, and of carrying a load of about 350 lbs.; on the other hand they take a long time to load-up before starting, and require some hours for grazing on arrival in camp; moreover their pace is slow, averaging not more than 2¼ miles per hour.

Porters carry only 60 lbs. to 65 lbs. in addition to seven days' food for themselves, and require water to be carried for them over long tracks of waterless country; they can, however, keep up a pace of three miles an hour during an average march, and on arrival in camp are available for making a boma, cutting firewood, and drawing water.

They form the only suitable means of transport throughout the riverine country infested by the tse-tse fly, to which camels quickly fall victims.

Arabian and Somali camels.

Arabian camels were found far superior to the Somali camels for hard and continuous work. Of some 410 Arabian camels brought from Aden in January, only 14 died or had to be destroyed during the early phase of the expedition, prior to 12th March, while during the same period there were 48 casualties amongst the 180 Somali camels obtained locally. The average price of the Arabian camel was 175 Rs. (11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*). The Arab camel men too, although not possessing the fine physique of the Somalis, were small and sturdy and gave far less trouble.

Water carriage.

The following points were noted as regards the various receptacles used for the carriage of water on camels:—

(*a.*) Metal tanks, "Palin-Stevenson" pattern, holding 20 gallons, made up at Poonah; too heavy for ordinary camels, weighing, when full, 520 lbs. the pair. The taps were liable to damage, and the tanks themselves awkward to handle.

(*b.*) Kerosine oil tins; fragile and easily damaged The usual method of loading these was four on each side of a camel, keeping them in position by light wooden crates, or by a small plank on top and bottom of each row, with a notch at each end to catch the rope.

(*c.*) Camel pakhals; excellent for keeping the water cool, but could not be filled and left ready for a march like tanks; they were moreover so awkward and slippery to load on to a camel when full that it was generally found necessary to fill them on the camel—a process which had obvious disadvantages. They were also very susceptible to thorns, which abound in the country.

(*d.*) Egyptian pattern metal tanks were found on the whole to be the best receptacles for water; strong and not liable to damage and a reasonable camel load, weighing, when full, 334 lbs. the pair.

The handles with which they are provided enabled them to be easily moved short distances, and were moreover convenient for passing the loading ropes through.

They formed an excellent-shaped load for a camel, fitting close to the back.

It was suggested that they might be still further improved by being covered to keep the water cooled.

Transport attendants armed.

Owing to the nature of the country—covered, as it was, by thick bush, which in some places made efficient scouting and protection by flanking parties impossible—and the narrow tracks, which tended to straggling on the line of march, it was almost impossible to guard efficiently a long line of transport. It was accordingly considered necessary to arm transport attendants, spears or dahs being reported as the most convenient weapons.

Load of porters.

The rations sent from India were packed in loads of 45 lbs., or less, for porter transport (40 lbs. being the average load for an Indian coolie). These singly were too light, and in pairs too heavy for a porter's load, and it was accordingly suggested that in future rations sent to East Africa should be made up into loads of from 60 lbs. to 65 lbs. (the average load for an African porter).

The following is the usual method of loading camels in East Africa :—

East African method of loading camels.

The loads are tied on to two thick sticks about 3½ feet in length, which are then laid, sticks uppermost and inwards, toward the camel, and projecting slightly at each end for convenience of handling. Each of the two loads thus formed is then lifted bodily on to the saddle, one on each side, strapped across the saddle and balanced.

Ambulance transport.

The difficulties in connection with the carriage of sick, owing to the absence of wheeled transport, were still further increased owing to the fact that "kajowas," the ordinary means in India of carrying sick in connection with camel transport, were found unsuitable to the narrow tracks through the bush. Sick men had, therefore, to either ride on the ordinary camel saddle or be transported in "dhoolies" or stretchers.

APPENDIX D.

Notes on the Water Supply.

The question of water supply is a factor of primary importance in Jubaland, governing, as it does, from season to season the *locale* of the nomad tribes inhabiting the interior of the province, and of necessity regulating both the objective and the conduct of military operations in that country.

During, and for a short time after, the rainy seasons water is fairly plentiful in surface pools and watercourses about the country, and the grazing is good; the Somali tribes are consequently able to scatter considerably while pasturing their vast herds of cattle.

The periods of drought, on the other hand, when the country in general becomes a parched desert, serves to concentrate the tribes in certain definite localities, where a more or less permanent and reliable water supply exists.

For all practical purposes, so far as our information goes, such permanent sources of supply are to be found only at Afmadu, Kurkumi's, and along the Juba River; the available watering-places on this river are, moreover, further limited by the presence of the tse-tse fly, which infests the whole riverine tract of Gosha, and the bite of which is fatal to cattle, camels, horses, and practically all domestic animals; the only known portions of the river which afford safe watering-places for cattle are between Yonti and the sea, and at certain clearings at Mfudo, and on the little known course of the river to the north of that place.

At certain places in the lake bed of the Deshek Wama, and at Ghulima and Tubtu (47 miles N.W. and 45 miles W. respectively of Afmadu), there exist more or less permanent and reliable water supplies, but these are all liable to fail during exceptionally dry seasons.

The following notes on the water supply were made principally during the months of January to March 1901, after exceptionally heavy rains throughout the preceding two months, and therefore under conditions which must be regarded as peculiarly favourable. The epithets applied to the water at various spots must also be taken in a relative, not an absolute, sense; such terms as "fair" and "moderate" merely imply that the liquid described was drinkable, though in regions more favoured than Jubaland it would probably have been rejected.

Kismayu.—Water obtainable at a depth of 10 feet by digging in the sand, but it is more or less brackish. Drinking water for Europeans is generally brought from Gobwen. During the operations of 1900-1901 condensed water was supplied by H.M.S. "Magicienne."

Gobwen, Yonti.—Water from Juba River. It is somewhat muddy, but is easily cleared by filtration, and is free from bad taste or smell.

Ghalangal (10 miles from Yonte).—In January 1901 there was a pool of fairly good rain water, and another was met with on the road from Yonti, three miles out. These were both dry, however, in March.

Roruga (5 miles from Ghalungal).—Water obtainable at a rain pool in a hole in the bed of the Deshek Wama, poor quality.

Kurkumi's (4½ miles from Roruga).—One of the best known Somali watering-places; the supply being drawn from wells sunk in the Deshek Wama to a depth of 25 to 30 feet, which, however, soon silt up and require clearing. Water was drawn by means of Norton's tube well pumps and was the best found in Jubaland.

Gulia (Wama) (3½ miles from Kurkumi's).—Two rain pools surrounded by thick bush. Water very bad, and only drinkable in case of absolute necessity.

YAKADINTO (7½ miles from Gulia (Wama)).—Five or six small rain pools under trees; water was of fair quality but soon exhausted.

DIDAHARI (3½ miles from Yakadinto).—Two rain pools of fairly good water.

KUMBI (9 miles from Didahari).—An extensive shallow pond, which in good years lasts a considerable time, but was dry in August 1900 when visited by Captain Rattigan. Water of very bad quality and caused a good deal of diarrhœa amongst both natives and Europeans. A few small rain pools were met with between Didahari and Kumbi.

AFMADU (25 miles from Kumbi. No water in between, except immediately after rain).—There are 114 wells, or more properly pits, from which a good supply of water is obtainable at from 50 to 80 feet below the surface. These were made by the original Galla inhabitants of the country. The natives themselves draw the water by means of men standing at intervals on a ladder of creepers, who pass the water from hand to hand up to a trench in the ground at the top.

During the expedition of 1901 six of these wells were cleared, and fitted with pumps, and yielded a plentiful supply of good water.

Within a few miles round Afmadu there are several small rain pools, which are used for watering animals.

WADAN-MAGAN (W.M.) YUSUF (6½ miles from Afmadu).—Small pool of rain water, soon exhausted.

WANTI (23½ miles from Wadan-Magan-Yusuf).—Small pool of rain water, soon exhausted; no water at all along the road.

GULIA (Jiro) (6 miles from Wanti).—A watercourse, dry except for a few small pools containing fair water.

GHULIMA (12 miles from Gulia (Jiro)).—There are three pools in quartz sand, two of them of some size. These contained pretty good water and would hold out longer than most of the rain pools about the country, but could not be relied on as a permanent supply. This is the last watering-place on the road to the Boran, distant nearly 200 miles.

TUBTU (45 miles due W. of Afmadu).—There is a good pool somewhat similar to those at Ghulima. Captain Rattigan found water there in a very dry season, July 1900.

Between Tubtu and the Lorian swamp there are reported to be other pools.

Mr Radford's work taken from sketch accompanying
Mr CRAUFURD, MOMBASA, No 53, MAY 31st 1899

VIDE INSET FOR EXTENSION NORTH TO LUGH

42°0′ 30′ 43°0′

4°0′ 30′

Lughe
Tug
Aba Lugh
Tug
Sakove
Kelibasi
Garaboli
Tug
Usbo
Dalerli
Tug
Heleshid
El Merera
Dargub
Harr
SPRING HILL
Gal Gal Orma
Rock basin
Waradi
Somali villages
Sabi Sabtu
Salt deposits
Farwina
Top of plateau
Bilg
Darr
Plateau
Leibig
Lalabo Falls

Good road
Shambas
Soil: Red sand and clay.
Stones in places.
Low bush covers the country.
Shambas and villages in valley near river.
○ = Brine pools and salt deposits.
Road crosses many hills and tugs.
Low bush.
Road good.
Country fairly open in places, generally covered with sparse bush and thorn thickets.
Low bush trees at Harr.
Mountains towards the West and North.
Low bush and grass (dry) cover tableland.
Road generally good.
Road very rough.
Two pools brackish water in tug bed.
Canons and gorges.
Road. Loose stone and bed rock in places generally good.
Patches of red sand.
Scrub and open thorn bush.
Tableland. View of country.
Isolated conical and saddle shaped hills
Low bush.
Lava beds and basaltic rocks.
Road very difficult in neighbourhood of tug.
Bush.
Shambas.
○ = White clay deposit.
Road very rough in places, especially near summit of plateau.

2°30′ 2°30′

Shambas and low bush.
Road good.

El Wak
Saranli
Dai Garas
Bardera
Heleshid
Malkadi
Mansur
Ghaghabli
Kehg Awaile
Kehg
Dakuchi
SUGARLOAF HILL
Anola
Wabo
Salagli
Lawetu
Tug
Dogheh
Tug
Kaboba
L. Waregta
Lake Jabu
Lake Saloli
Lake Ganaf
Lake Geyli
To Afmadu
Lake Anola
Lake Kofondo
Lake Ganaf
Lake Bibiwen
Mubungo Kuungo
El Guba
Songoro Ngao
Open plain
Daidai Jheru
Bilo
Wagadi
From Afmadu
Ibanga Mchanya
L. Chicha
Forest
Buda
Towata
Baraka Mgindo
Songoro Kalandelas
Island
L. Kaboba
Bulamerara
Hakumbocharo
Mama Machanya
Mkanga
Songoro Geidos
Abdalla Kakanya
L. Bliksa
Ford
Libanga Makari
Jekib
Kalaho
Bulamnyasa
Buluchi
Ferry
L. Waso
L. Righatta
Bush
Woodland
L. Miato
Songoro Dhow
Gosha
Othman Bambina
Angelo
Forest
Punga Mayos
Nasib Pondo
Mabungu Nasib
Chaolas
L. Solo
L. Ishaga Arbi
Songoro Mafuda
Makua
Mwingwa
Mombasa Island
Mgambo
Mtomo Mriga
L. Obo
Dry since July 97
Bush
Forest
Gosha
Korini
Sheikh Marjan
Bugie
Forest
Jamama
Harara
Hindi
Farwama
Yonte
Hajiweno
Haji Ali
Helawshude
Magrada
Gobwen
Turki Hill
Gumbo
River Juba
Kismayu
C. Bissell
Kismayu
Kismayu B.
Blankett Pt
Ras Mtoni

From Baran
Fangal Wells
Jamar
Ghalli
Grass plain
Yéya
Wells dry
R. Lakdera
R. Lakjini
From L. Lorian
Thick bush
Unsurveyed Bush
Subbu?
Te Gosha
Afmadu Wells
Jalaptu
Hayia
Balampal
Takheh
Huluba
Thick thorn bush
Unsurveyed
Habalafua
R. Lakdera
Beled-sa-Kukanya Wells
Jigis
From Gofer
Tamsawama
Gordabawale
Kurume
Bushy grass plains
L. Kumhi
Dida Hare
Kumbo
Dadnega
Grass plain
Yakadinto
Thick thorn bush
Open plain
Malkadrdach
Beled-sa-yuba
Wells dry
Boka
L. Hardinge or Doshek Wama
Grass Plain
Sarrah
Handarief
Kurkurmes
Sarirah
Malkana
Helrshid
Sangahokar
Ruga
Burüj
Tungudadi
Bulbulla
Warkai
From Biskaya
Yakadub
Dile
Open Grass plains
Bush
Gosha
Forest
Thick bush
Thick thorn bush
Open plain
Forest
Gosha
Forest
Forest
Forest

Boran Country

Point reached on 16 Feb. '01 by Major Legh & Camel Corps

10 Samase

Dense bush

Dense jungle

Ghulima

11a 9

Ao

Open plain

Grass

Gulia (Jiro)

8

Road taken by Camel Corps 13.2.01 when cattle were seized

Lakjira R.

Unknown

Wanti

Turi

Magar

Dry Wells

7 12

Lakdera R.

W.M. Yusuf

Wells

To Mfudo

Tubtu

13 6 Afmadu

The Afmadu Wells some 100 in number from 50 to 80 ft deep were partly filled up, after much labour water was pumped out enough for the Camp

Thick bush with patches of small grass plains

Lakdera R.

Kumbi water hole of very uninviting yellow water, which turned milk sour if added

Kumbi

14 5

Dense bush

Didahari

4

Open plain

Yakadinto

15

Grass & low thorn

from Tubtu

3 Gulia (Wama)

Kurkumi's

2 Roruga

Sandahoka

The marsh running from Kumbi to Ghalangal is impassable after much rain, at other times is dry covered with thick bush & long grass in some parts dense. A road was cut through from Sandahoka & across to Didahari

Ghalangal

1

Thorn plain

Unknown

Waterless plain except in rainy season

Waterless plain covered with thorn bush of verying density

Mfudo

(10)

Songoro Ngao

Ferry Ukur

(9) (11)

Bua

(12)

(8)

Webi Yero

Ford

Juma Makania

(7)

Baluchi

(6)

Banda Salami

(5)

Songoro Mafula

(4) (15)

Mombasa Isle

Mgambo

(3)

Juba R.

Sheikh Murjan

(2)

J-a-n-a-n-a

Kovoni

(1)

Warkoi

Foruma

Yonti

16

(18)

Grass plain

Gobwen

Grass plain

Thick bush

Kismayu

Juba R.

ITALIAN PROTECTORATE

GOSHA LAND

INDIAN OCEAN

(Signed) Rivers Legh

6/4/01

SKETCH MAP

to illustrate

JUBALAND EXPEDITION

1901

Scale, 1/506,880 or 1 Inch to 8 Miles

MILES 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 MILES

Routes taken by the Ogaden Punitive Force in Jubaland between 12th Jan. '01 & 6th June '01 .....

Camel Corps route on 14th, 15th & 16th Feb. '01 .....

Camps numbered thus ..... 14 ..... 1st phase

(1) ..... 2nd "

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